

Bank of Circleville, and the banks of Illinois, are not received at this office.

Yours respectfully,
J. WHITEHILL,
Treasurer of State.

To THE TREASURER OF BROWN COUNTY.

WHAT HAS HE DONE?

"What has Gen. Harrison done, that you can object to?" inquired an honest whig, in our office, the other day. Read some other than whig papers, and you will learn what he has done.

"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

In the year 1790, when eighteen years of age, General Harrison says he "became a member of an abolition society," "the obligations of which he has since faithfully performed."

In 1800, he delivered a speech in Congress in favor of maintaining a standing army during the alien and sedition law Administration, and in opposition to the Republicans in that body—John Randolph, Nathaniel Macon, and others, who voted against it.

In one of the years during the "reign of terror" Administration of John Adams, he returned home from Congress with the "black cockade" of Federalism on his hat.

In 1800, he was appointed by the Federal Government of John Adams, Governor of the North-west Territory.

In 1807, he approved and signed a bill as Governor of Indiana, providing for the selling of white men and women for fines and costs of court, and for whipping them in case of an attempt to escape this cruel sentence, with thirty-nine stripes!

In 1813 he resigned his commission in the army, and quit the service of his country at one of the gloomiest periods of the war.

In 1816, a resolution was introduced into the United States Senate, voting a medal and thanks to Gov. Shelby and General Harrison, which honor was refused to Gen. Harrison, and his name stricken out. This vote General Harrison, said had "attached to his name a disgrace which no time, or efforts of his, could efface."

In 1817, he proposed a plan for making soldiers of all the boys in the country, by training them up in camps at an annual expense of two millions of dollars. He said, in reference to the plan, that if Government should not be able to defray the heavy expense otherwise, it ought to make itself able by laying additional taxes.

In 1818, while a member of Congress, he voted for resolutions asserting the power of Congress to make roads and canals in the different States, and altogether broadly maintaining all the anti-Republican doctrines of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

In 1820, he introduced into the Ohio Legislature resolutions declaring slavery to be a great moral and political evil, and requesting the representations of that State in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri or any other Territory, unless slavery was restricted in its limits.

In 1831, he voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, similar to the Indiana law, to sell free white men.

In 1826, on the charge of Mr. Randolph in the United States Senate, he acknowledged himself to have been the friend of John Adams and the other supporters of his Federal administration, that he believed him to be "a pure patriot," and his conduct had proved him so.

In 1828, he voted for the odious tariff of that year, known as the "bill of abominations."

In 1831, in an address to the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county, O., he said when asked whether he could, under any circumstances abandon the tariff policy—"when the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce, and this state of things can be directly traced to the tariff, I would then instantly give my vote for its modification or entire repeal."

In 1833, in a speech delivered at Chevoit, in Ohio, he declared that "the right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the legislative powers of Congress;" he insisted that the judicial power was paramount to state rights; he advocated a National Bank, the system of a protective tariff, and the doctrines of the proclamation and force bill.

In 1834, he declared in a speech delivered at Vincennes, that "it has always been an object near his heart to see the surplus revenue of the Government appropriated to the cause of emancipation." (Buying up the slaves.)

In 1839, the Harrisburg Convention was forced by Abolition influence into the nomination of Harrison, against the vote of the whole Southern delegation.

In 1840, General Harrison declares "his determination to make no more avowals of his opinion for the public eye;" "to answer no questions on the subject of Abolition, to friends or foes."

To conclude the whole it is ascertained and proven that his friends at the North are making secret pledges by his authority, to the abolitionists, assuring them of the soundness on that point; that they are proclaiming him as a bank man where the Bank is popular, and against the Bank, in parts of the country where it is not popular—as a tariff and internal improvement man in some sections, and as opposed to these doctrines in others. In short, that he is anything to gain votes, and permitted by the "conscience keepers" to say nothing that can possibly operate to lose them—the dumb candidate of a party composed of Federalists, Abolitionists and Bank men, each division having in view the accomplishment of their particular schemes, and all contending for the

existence of moneyed monopolies with a power above the laws, and opposed to the Constitution and the people.—*Salisbury Western Carolinian.*

INDIANA.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Globe, dated

VINCENNES, Ia. Aug. 16, 1840.

I send you enclosed the returns complete of our State in the late election, with the exception of five counties, by which you will perceive that the Federal majority is now 8,578, with an increase over the popular vote of 1836 of 36,125. Harrison's majority in 1836 was 8,803. The five counties to be heard from will scarcely diminish or increase the present majority; so that in an increase of 36,125 popular votes from 1836, we have diminished the Federal majority.

The whole vote of 1840 is 109,884

Do of 1836 73,760

Increase 36,125

So that, looking to the vote of 1836 as the criterion, the Federal party has gained nothing.

But there were circumstances operating in the present elections which cannot in the November one, adverse to the Democratic ticket, and of which you have been apprised in my former letter—a difference of 4,500 votes in November in a vote of 110,000 (in round numbers) will give us the State. Can't we get them? We will try.

Illinois is going gloriously, so far as heard from.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

By the new steamer President, we have advices from London to the 31st ult. and Liverpool dates of the 1st inst. We have time only to extract the following intelligence from our N. Y. exchange papers:—*Cin. Adv.*

London, July 31, 1840.

The general accounts from the agricultural counties represent the state of the crops as deteriorated, and beginning to be considered as approaching towards alarming symptoms.

The London money market has been greatly agitated and depressed during the last few days—not only by the continued uncertainty which prevails on the subject of the harvest, but by various reports of an unfavorable political kind.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The probability of a war between England and France occupies public attention and the press in both countries, to the exclusion of every other subject.

It appears to have been agitated by an article on the affairs of the East, which was published as from a correspondent, in the *London Morning Post* of the 24th ult. The statement alluded to is attributed to the pen of Lord Ellenborough. It states in substance, that the affairs of the East have undergone a most important change, and have been hurried into a career, where the least untoward movement may produce results fatal to the equilibrium and harmony of the European powers.

Alarmed at the concessions proffered by Mehmet Ali to the Sultan, which might have led to immediate reconciliation, Lord Palmerston issued instruction to Lord Ponsonby to keep up by all means the feud between the liege lord and his great vassal.

In the mean time we are told (which is of paramount importance) that Lord Palmerston has signed a compact with Austria, Prussia and Russia, not only opposed to and excluding France, but unknown to the latter power until signed and acted upon. The result of this compact is, that terms are to be dictated to the Pacha worse than before the battle of Nazib, giving him only a few days to accept or refuse. After the lapse of that time still worse conditions are to be proposed for his acceptance; and if after the expiration of a month he has not complied, the will of the conference is to be enforced *vi et armis*.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY—THREE DEATHS IN THE N. W. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Bulletin of the 24th ult. states that some of the party of the Hudson Bay Company who recently discovered a North-west Passage, or continuation of the trending of our arctic coast between the points explored by Ross, Back, and Franklin, after their return to the principal depot (York Factory) and sending home despatches thence, arrived at Lake Winnipeg. The two young men to whom the honor of the discovery belonged, hastening home to England for the prize of the British Government, got into a serious dispute. They differed as to the route to be taken. Mr. Simpson, with Messrs. Bird & Legros, and 20 or 30 of the colonists struck across for St. Peters on the Mississippi, to return by the lakes and New York.

Mr. Dease, his compeer, with another party, set out for the Canadas. Mr. S., wrought upon almost to a degree of insanity by the feverish apprehension that his competitor would reach London first, on the day they were camping at Turtle River, June 20, suddenly shot Mr. Bird through the heart, and with the other barrel of his gun wounded Mr. Legros mortally. There were only two present, a son of Mr. Legros and another. Simpson permitted Legros to embrace his dying father, and asked the latter if there had not been a conspiracy between him and Bird, with intention to assassinate him (Simpson) that night.

Legros confessed there had, but after wards denied. Simpson ordered the two men to mount and return with him to the settlement, but they dashed off and overtook the main body 18 miles ahead. They all returned to the camp in the morning, and before reaching they got a glimpse of Simpson, and heard the report of his gun. They attempted to intimidate him from firing at them by firing three volleys towards him. On coming up they found that he had already murdered himself, his head being torn to pieces.

"Far in the wild, unknown to public view," the three bodies were committed to the same grave by their companions, who then pursued their route, with feelings more easily conceived than described.

The party arrived at St. Peters about the first of July, in possession of the important papers and other property of the ill-fated Simpson.

Mr. Aitkin further states that the whole matter is involved in mystery, which time only can clear up.

The unfortunate Simpson was a native of Scotland, and nephew of the present Governor of the H. B. Co. He was about 28 years of age, possessed of fine talents, an amiable disposition, and the universal esteem of those who knew him.

A TRIPPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The following shocking narrative is published by the *Paris Droit*:—"M. C. was formerly at the head of a commercial house of considerable importance; but having failed in business, became induced to take a situation as shopman. He lived with his wife a woman of good family, his daughter, aged 16, and three sons all younger. Madame C. received assistance from her father, but he resisted all her importunities to place her daughter in a boarding school, and give her a superior education—alleging that it would be inconsistent to bring the girl up as a lady, while her brothers were obliged to earn their own living as journeymen. Mademoiselle C. was in fact, sent out as an apprentice; but her mother, during an absence of M. C., sent for her to come home on Saturday last, loaded her with caresses, and then sent her back again to her business. In the evening the mother retired with her 3 sons to their chamber, put the 4 to bed, and, after fastening the door and writing several letters, lighted several braziers of charcoal, and, placing herself at the foot of the bed in which her sons were all asleep, patiently awaited death to come upon them. All on Sunday M. C. returned and not finding his wife and children stirring, but their chamber door closed, had it broken open, found their corpses.—Madame C. was still at the foot of the bed, with her hands clasped as if in prayer; but the boys from the position of their arms and their clenched hands, had evidently suffered great agonies. Two of them had left their bed and dragged themselves toward their mother. Among the letters was one by Madame C. to her father, entreating him in most affecting terms to continue the education of her daughter as by the death of her mother and three sons he was relieved from a heavier burden. Yesterday afternoon, the rue du Petit Carreau, in which this unfortunate family resided, was crowded with people to view the mournful procession of hearses hung with white, in which were the coffins of the boys, following by a fourth with black drapery, bearing the remains of their infatuated mother to the cemetery."

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 10th inst. from Matamoros, brought intelligence that Urrea, the late Federalist leader, had escaped from prison on the 15th of July, roused the people and had attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made Bustamante prisoner.—The following day, the 16th, Bustamante was set at liberty, and the Centralists were collecting their forces for a desperate resistance. A general battle, it was expected, would decide which party was to remain master of the city. On the 23d ult. Urrea had still possession of the Palace.—*Sat. Cour.*

THE SOUTHERN PAPERS GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF SEVERAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF INDIAN KEY BY THE SEMINOLE INDIANS, WHO PASSED FROM FLORIDA IN THEIR CANOES TO THE ISLAND, TO THE NUMBER OF 100 OR 150. ALL THE HOUSES WERE BURNED TO ASHES. DR. PERCIN, MR. MOIT AND HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, MRS. SMITH, AND SOME TWO OR THREE MORE, WERE KILLED.—*Globe.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On Saturday the 5th day of September next, a meeting will be held in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. The Hon. T. L. Hamer, Gen. J. J. McDowell, T. J. Buchanan, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen, will address the meeting. The friends of truth of every name are requested to attend.

ANDREW ELLISON,
D. G. DEVORE,
P. L. WILSON,
WILLIAM MCNEAL,
SAMUEL BLAIR,
JOHN ELLISON,
Aug. 10, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Brown, Adams, Clinton, Clermont and the adjoining counties, is to be held at Russellville, in this county, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next.

The Hon. Col. R. M. Johnson, Wilton Shannon, T. L. Hamer, Thomas H. Benton, Wm. Allen, Benjamin Tappan, and others are invited, and are expected to attend.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved—September 17th, 1840.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

And did Governor Harrison approve and sign this? And do his friends still clamor about any thing Mr. Van Buren did, or could have done on this subject? Oh, shame!!! where is thy blush?

But General Harrison is the poor man's friend, though he would not let the industrious pioneer vote unless he had the requisite number of acres; though he

From the Madison Ia. Courier.

SELLING FREE MEN AS SLAVES IN THE STATE OF INDIANA!!

Blue light laws of the west—General Harrison in favor of selling Freemen in Indiana—against allowing the right of suffrage to the poor man, unless possessed of a Property Qualification 1.1 &c. &c.

Much has been said in defence of the charge against General Harrison of voting in the Senate of Ohio to sell free white men as slaves; and General Harrison's own letters of denial and exculpation, have been extensively published. The charge, however remains well established, and as long as the records of the State of Ohio shall continue to exist, so long must the testimony to establish this charge be perpetuated. (See journal of the Senate of Ohio of January the 20th, 1821.)

But we have resumed this subject to show, that this section of the Ohio Legislature, with all its odiousness, was an old acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, and had no new horrors to present to his mind; for, while Governor of "the Territory of Indiana," he approved and signed "An act Respecting Crimes and Punishments," containing sections more odious than the section for which he voted in the Ohio Senate: more odious, inasmuch as it made an escape from this most degrading and humiliating servitude, a criminal offence, punishable with WHIPPING in the full measure of THIRTY-NINE STRIPES!!! and with a double servitude as to time. (See Territorial Laws, Revised code, of 1807, pages 39, and 40—sections 30 and 31.)

"Sec. 30. When any person, or persons shall on conviction of any crime, or breach of penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to SELL or hire the person or persons so convicted, to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the court will think reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the term of such service shall be expired, he or she so absconding, shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be WHIPPED WITH THIRTY-NINE STRIPES! and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this territory shall give this act in charge to the Grand Jury at each and every court, in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved—Sept. 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

But was Governor Harrison at this time clothed with the veto power? His friends will ask.—Aye, he was: he was more amply than the Executive of any State of this Union was. See the "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio." This ordinance may be found in all of our revised laws from 1794 inclusive, to the present day. We quote from it, the following words:—

"And all bills having passed by a majority of the House, and a majority of the Council, shall be referred to the Governor, for his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent."

His vote was absolute. No law could pass without his "assent," though every member of the House of Representatives, and the Council might desire it most ardently.

Mr. Van Buren has been, by the whig press, most grossly misrepresented and slandered, in relation to his votes and opinions in the New York convention in 1821. He has been falsely stated to have favored a property qualification to entitle white men to vote. Let us see what were Governor Harrison's opinions on that subject in 1807. (See same Revised Code, page 235—6.)

"It is therefore enacted, That every free male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who hath been two years resident in this Territory, AND HOLDS A FREE-HOLD IN FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurances from a person vested with the fee, is in actual possession of fifty acres of land subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be resident, shall be, and are hereby declared to be duly qualified electors of representatives for the counties in which they are respectively residents.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved—September 17th, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

And did Governor Harrison approve and sign this? And do his friends still clamor about any thing Mr. Van Buren did, or could have done on this subject? Oh, shame!!! where is thy blush?

But General Harrison is the poor man's friend, though he would not let the industrious pioneer vote unless he had the requisite number of acres; though he

sanctioned a law to sell the poor man to the highest bidder as a SLAVE!—a state than which none is more horrible and degrading, and to which death would be cheerfully preferred by every American freeman.—General Harrison is, however, the "log cabin and hard cider" candidate for the Presidency. This will do.

For the Standard.
Mr. Editor: I have declined being a candidate for County Auditor, at the approaching October election.

Yours, &c. R. C. DUGAN.
Aug. 31st, 1840.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of THOS. H. LANCY, as a suitable person for the office of County Auditor, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

BY MOSES DAWSON.

THE above work is now ready for delivery, and on sale by the publisher. Subscribers for the same, and the community at large, can obtain them on application to the publisher, to whom orders from a distance will be directed.

J. W. ELY, publisher.
Cincinnati, Aug. 2. No. 10, Lower Market St. They may also be had at Democratic Hall, of Messrs. Dawson & Fisker, or of the Agent of the city, Mr. J. O'C. Purcell.

INFORMATION WANTED.

S. W. CLAIN, one of the editors and proprietors of the "Repository & Whig" published at Chambersburg, Pa. has been absent since the 25th of last month, and no information has since been obtained by his friends here, (who are ignorant of the existence of any adequate cause for his leaving the place or his business) as to where he is, or indeed whether he is alive or not. Any person who can give any information concerning him, will greatly oblige his friends by communicating the same, by letter, to G. K. Harper, of Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. Clain is about 27 years of age, he has black hair and eyes, rather under the common size, coughs very much when talking, and has a weak hoarse voice.

Aug. 17, 1840.

Auction.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at his residence, on Meranda's Fork, Scot township, three miles south of New Hope, on Thursday, the first day of October next, a number of Bee-hives, Milk Cows, one yoke of Oxen, patent Ploughs, a quantity of household Furniture, &c. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. JACOB VANDAMT.
August 29, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi. fa. et Le. fa.* to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas for Brown county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court house, in Georgetown, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on Gladly run, in the county of Brown and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a large white oak and beech, north-west corner of Martin Bishop's run, running west 86 poles to Gladly run; thence down the run as it meanders, 165 poles, when reduced to a straight line, to two elms and a sycamore on the west bank of the run; thence east, with the line of Conklin, 75 poles, to a stake, corner to a lot now owned by Caleb Conklin; thence north, 45 poles, to a stone in the Anderson State road; thence up said road, about 17 poles, to a stone in the line of Martin Bishop; thence north, with said Bishop's line, 109 poles, to the beginning.—Containing about ninety-five acres.

To be sold as the property of Andrew McQuillan, at the suit of Sarah Genoways against said A. McQuillan. Valued at eighteen dollars per acre. Terms cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Sept. 1st, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi. fa. et Le. fa.* to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas for Brown county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court house, in Georgetown, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All that tract of land lying and being in the county of Brown and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of the Widow's dower, being 53 1-3 west corner of the Widow's dower, from a blue ash and hickory, north west corner of the original tract of one hundred acres; thence south, 46 degrees west, 106 2-3 poles, to a low bush and hickory; thence south, 44 degrees east, 100 poles, to a beech and sugar tree; thence north, 46 degrees east, 106 2-3 poles, to the corner of the Widow's dower; thence with the line of the Widow's dower, north, 44 degrees west, 100 poles, to the beginning.—Containing 66 2-3 acres, be the same more or less.

To be sold as the property of Benjamin Sidwell, at the suit of the State of Ohio against said Sidwell. Valued at \$30 00 per acre. Terms cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Sept. 1st, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

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To be sold as the property of John D. Lilly, at the suit of Charles White against said Lilly.—Terms, cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Sept. 1st, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

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To be sold as the property of Frazee Osborn, at the suit of Makem and Barna against said Osborn. Valued at \$460 00. Terms, cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Sept. 1st, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

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JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Sept. 1st, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Whereas, It is provided by the first section of the act entitled "an act to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States," passed Feb. 15th, 1820, "That the Governor of this State, sixty days previous to the time provided by this act for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall, by proclamation, so be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in each county, in this State, where any such paper is printed, give notice of the time of holding such election, and the number of Electors of President and Vice President, there to be chosen."

Therefore, in discharge of the duty required by the provision of the aforesaid act, I, WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby notify and require the qualified electors of this State, to assemble in their respective townships at the usual places designated for holding elections, on the last FRIDAY, being the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER next, and then and there proceed to elect THIRTY-ONE electors of President and Vice President, or such United States, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

In testimony whereof, I, WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the State of Ohio, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused [L. S.] the GREAT SEAL of the State to be affixed, at Columbus, the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor: WILSON SHANNON.

WILLIAM TRIVETT,
Secretary of State.

A NEW VOLUME.

THE FIRST NUMBER ISSUED ON THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR,

A POPULAR AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED REPOSITORY OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS: CONTAINING—Articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry, tales and essays, humorous and satirical—Critical notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and literary intelligence—Copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Sketches upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the no ice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—Notices of the acted drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c., &c.

ENRICHED WITH SPLENDID AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL, COPPER AND WOOD,

AND
Rare, beautiful and popular Music, arranged for the Piano-Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent avenges ever published in this country, painted by Chalmers, and engraved by Danforth, the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown, in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing on the parlor-doll, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent authors by American artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New-York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a new volume, of this beautiful parlor journal, will be issued on the twenty-seventh day of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that new subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the